

# The Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 28, 1829.

TERME, 24 IN ADVANCE.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### LINES.

Written at the commencement of the year.

and weeks, and months, and years,  
lead you on your restless way;

led by many rising fears,  
Let by hope's uncertain ray.

phantom meteors, floating on,  
Over earth's unclouded sky,

here the beams of morning dawn,  
Where the evening shadows lie;

ill upon your wings ye bear  
Changes to full many a heart;

and narrow, peace and sore,  
Come with you, with you depart.

For your ever onward way

Leads a mightyumble,

ye hasten, day by day,  
Down the steep decline of time.—

Hope renewes her thousand schemes,

With the dawning of the year;

there shall be her gayest dreams

Are the autumn leaves are scar."

They beat upon the eyes—

The enrap'td eye of youth;—

How quickly shall they fly

From the piercing glances of truth!

But though hope's gay visions die

And the dreams of fancy fade,

With beholds, with gladness' eye,

Leaving light beyond the shade.

Earth is moving on her way,

Spreading light on many a clime,

During the dark retreats of crime.

If you would destroy your body, be a drunkard,

and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

If you would wish to starve your family, be a

drunkard, for that will consume the means of

their support.

If you would be spunged on by knaves, be a

drunkard, and that will make their task easy.

If you wish to be robbed, be a drunkard,

which will enable the thief to do it with more

safety.

If you wish to blunt your senses, be a drunkard,

and you will soon be more stupid than an ass.

If you would become a fool, be a drunkard,

and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you wish to incapacitate yourself for rational intercourse, be a drunkard, for that will render you wholly unfit for it.

If you will wish all your prospects in life to be

clouded, be a drunkard, and they will soon be dark enough.

If you would destroy your body, be a drunkard,

as drunkenness is the mother of disease.

If you mean to ruin your soul, be a drunkard,

that you may be excluded from heaven.

If you are resolved on suicide, be a drunkard,

that being a sure mode of destruction.

If you would expose both your folly and your

secrets, be a drunkard, and they will run out,

while the liquor runs in.

If you are plagued with great bodily strength,

be a drunkard, and it will soon be subdued by

so powerful an antagonist.

If you would get rid of your money, without

knowing how, be a drunkard, and it will vanish

instantly.

If you would have no resource when past la-

bor, and a workhouse, be a drunkard, and you

will be unable to provide any.

If you are determined to expel all domestic

harmony from your house, be a drunkard, and

discord, with all her evil train will soon enter.

If you would always be under strong suspicion,

be a drunkard, for little as you think it, all

agree that those who steal from themselves and

families will rob others.

If you would be reduced to the necessity of

shunning your creditors, be a drunkard, and you

will soon have reason to prefer the by-paths to

the public streets.

If you like the amusements of a court of con-

science, be a drunkard, and you may be often

gratified.

If you would be a dead weight on the commu-

nity, and "cumber the ground," be a drunkard,

for that will render you useless, helpless, burden-

some, and expensive.

If you would be a nuisance, be a drunkard,

for the approach of a drunkard, is like that of

a dunghill.

If you would be odious to your family and

friends, be a drunkard, and you will soon be

more than disagreeable.

## THE MORALIST.

*Sober dissensions from Drunkenness.*  
"Every inordinate cup is unwholesome, and the ingredient a devil."—SHAKESPEARE.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard, for the offender and more you drink, the offender and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends raising

you in the world, be a drunkard, for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you would effectually counteract your own

attempts to do well, be a drunkard, and you will not be disappointed.

If you wish to repel the endeavors of the

whole human race to raise you to character,

credit and prosperity, be a drunkard, and you will most assuredly triumph.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard,

and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

If you would wish to starve your family, be a

drunkard, for that will consume the means of

their support.

If you would be spunged on by knaves, be a

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## FILIAL DUTY.

There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm

to the finest traits of beauty, as that which ex-

ists in watching over the tranquility of an

aged parent. There are no tears that give

so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence,

as the tears of filial sorrow.—*St. Julian's Let-*

*ters.*

## TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH.

What is wedded happiness made of? Mutual

affection, tenderness and respect.

Is it dear? It cannot be dear at any price.

Will it break? When it is broken by death, it

is rejoined in heaven.

What is beauty? A key to the heart of the be-

other part of the shore—it was found in the water's edge, and proved to be a long, thin, flat bottle, carbuncles covered. There were two large ones upon his face and temples, and by the swelling from the same which now wholly hid his features. In the afternoon, not above an hour (that is, and many hours), and I perceived that I was beginning to contract particular sores, as the former ones did. I darted out of the tea-room and hurried, much fatigued, to my chamber; but also, not to sleep! I did not sleep—but thought the five long nights. I gnashed my teeth with anguish and mortification, and left the village house long before daylight the next morning.

#### TRIMONT.

#### ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The measure lately adopted, in Boston, for the establishment of an *ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND*, has drawn from a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, an interesting description of a similar institution in London, visited by the writer about four years ago. After noticing the form of the clinic, of which his recollections are not precise, he proceeds:—The males and females occupy separate parts of the building, the lower story being used for working, and the second story for sleeping. There were also rooms for cooking, eating, &c. There is a considerable plot of ground connected with the Asylum, which is divided between the males and females, laid out in wide gravelled walks, the borders of which are planted with shrubbery, and nothing appears about the grounds that might be a stumbling-block to the scholars. Certain hours of the day are allowed for recreation, I have stood for half an hour observing the movements of the blind. Their common practice is to walk five or six abreast, with locking arms, and a spectator would be almost inclined to say that they must see a little, in observing the regularity of their movements. Just as many times as they passed the ground I observed they invariably wheeled at the same spot—had they advanced two feet further, they would have come in contact with the fence. The only irregularity I noticed was, that when the scholars were passing each other, each would involuntarily incline to the right, although there was abundant room between them. But what pleased me exceedingly was, the apparent good humour which prevailed among them—talking to each other, joking and laughing aloud, and apparently enjoying themselves in the highest degree. Now, Mr. Editor, recreation being over, for the bell has told that the hour is up, I must take you into the workshop. How can I describe them? You are aware that all the scholars are blind, and yet they are all busy at their various employments, with almost the same regularity as those who can see. At this moment a nobleman, one of the patrons of the Asylum, stepped in, and a blind boy measured him for a pair of shoes, and promised to have them finished at a given time. He was standing up at work, at a bench of peculiar construction, which I took a minute of, and he appeared to work with great ease, and suffered no pain from his employment in consequence of standing at his labour. Others were engaged in making cases of all kinds, brushes of all kinds, carriages for children, door-mats, bed cord, &c. & I stood by, noticing them closely at their various employments. "Stop, hold," said one to a group who were twisting cord—"you have got entangled, I am certain of it—let me put you right." "James hand me that hammer," said another, and pointed to the very spot where it was lying. In the female department, all were busily engaged, and apparently as happy as mortals could be—one whispered to another who out here has some little story she had heard, and they both laughed aloud at the circumstance. "Ah," said another, in feeling on the floor for her scissors. "Little scissors, you think you are hid, but I'll find you." Many were engaged in sawing of various kinds, others making pin-cushions, fancy boxes, reticules, &c. The over-door showed me an extraordinary performance of one of the girls. She had cut out of a large sheet of white paper a representation of a gentleman's moustache, with the out-buildings, walks, &c. &c. all parts bearing some proportion as if it had been executed by a person of the finest taste, who had always had the faculty of seeing, and been familiar with the appearance of what she was representing. On laying this sheet upon a black ground, the work appeared not less surprising than beautiful. At one end of the Asylum, adjoining the street, there is a store containing the various articles made by the blind, and all of them as well made as though they had come from the hands of persons who could see. This is a public store and is patronised by the friends of the institution—I was surprised to learn from the superintendent how many of the blind learned their trades, as well as the number of those who had left the institution, and were earning their living and maintaining themselves and families by their trades in the city of London. Besides their labor, they are instructed in music. At Liverpool, for there is an Asylum there also, I had twice the pleasure of hearing them sing together in Church, and I never was more gratified in my life.

A *Pants paper*, the *Journal des Débats*, gives an extract from the report of a committee appointed to examine the facts and results of M. Callie's late successful expedition to Timbuctoo, an attempt in which no many adventurers have fallen victims to the African climate, or the savagery of the natives. The article has been translated for the *NEW YORK AMERICAN*.—The journey of M. Callie is, very advantageously for the accuracy and confirmation of geographical knowledge, connected with those of Watt and Winterbottom to Timbo, in 1794—of M. Leisig in the Karabobo and Soulemane country, in 1812—of M. Mollien, in Fouta Dallou, in 1812—of Monga Park, in 1795 and 1802—of Decharde to Yennim and Bamako, in 1819, and finally with the routes of the caravans from Timbuctoo to Tafilet. No doubt can any longer exist as to the elevated position of the source of the Rasin, the principal tributary of the Senegal.—On the 19th April, 1827, leaving Kankoo—on the banks of Major's River at Basse. He also crossed the great river of Dinkole. Then he proceeded to and lived at Kankoo, a large city in the country of the same name, which is encircled by the neighbouring gold mines of Boura. He then went about 200 miles east— and beyond Soulemane—till he came to the village of Timbo, where he was detained six months by sickness. From Timbo he took a new direction north, with the intention of falling in again with the Dinkole. He set out on the 10th January, and after seeing and passing through more than one hundred villages, and taking some approximate information of the position of S. go, he met the river at Gaha, on the 20th March, coming from the west; and he crossed a branch of it, in order to reach Jenne. All this is now ground, as is the route from the slopes of Timbo to Timbo. The third part of the journey was on the great river on which he embarked on the 23rd March, after a series of thirteen days at Jenne. It was a dry season. In some places the river was a mile wide; in others much narrower. Its depth and current were variable. In the course of his route he noted and described its tributaries and islands—like Bobo (the same called, but strongly ploughed, Dinkle, on the maps) and he gave accurate, as well as new information, of the whole course of the river. At length he reached Wadai, the port of Timbuctoo, on the 26th April, and entered the city the next day. The 4th of May he set out for El-Arawan, which he reached in six days; and in eight days more, the water of Tafilet. All the wells of soft, or brackish water, and all the streams are carefully noted down by M. Callie, in the passage of the great desert. The arid land winds

which passed at that season, enhanced the difficulties and perils of his painful journey. Leaving El-Arawan on the 19th May, it was not till the 26th June, he reached El-Had, where the upper portion of the river is joined; and on the 30th July he arrived at Tafilet. He haltered at length on the 12th August, on the very spot where in the 18th century, Ben-Sabato threw away his traveller's staff—in the city of Fez—where he was received and cherished and protected, by the French Consul, from the danger which still would have beset him, if his disease had been suspected. The success of M. Callie is the more surprising, as having been achieved entirely with his own untutored means, and he has done every thing, and more than could have been anticipated with such resources. M. Callie penetrated to Timbuctoo, setting out from Segambia. He made many new and valuable remarks upon the country of Fouta Dallou, upon the region to the east, and upon a part of the course of the Dinkole. He sailed that river for more than a month, obtained information as to the gold mines of Boura, and made many valuable researches. The discovery of these countries, and the description of the regions of Balaia, Kankoo, and Wassaloo, are an important acquisition to Geography. M. Callie has also collected a vocabulary of the Mandingo tongue, and another of the Kissiour—both of which are spoken in common with the Moors at Timbuctoo—and has noted all that concerns the customs, ceremonies, productions and commerce of these different countries.

## EVENING POST.

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Price—\$2 per annum—postage in advance.  
\$3 50 do. if not paid during the year.  
\$1 25 for six months—on advance.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrears are due.

Mr. Printer.—The insertion of the following problem may perhaps be amusing to some of your arithmetical and algebraic readers. It A & B C together sell 300 yards of cloth for \$90 dollars; each of them sells for \$60 dollars; B sells one dollar per yard higher than A, and one dollar per yard higher than C. How many yards did each sell?

A solution of the Problem is required with the aid of algebraic approximation.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 on Thursday morning, eleven of the convicts imprisoned in the Penitentiary, in Walnut street, escaped through one of the windows of the second story on Walnut street. Being confined in a room with upwards of twenty others, they first, with small saws which they had made and concealed for the purpose, cut through the bolt of the lock that fastened their door. They then sawed through the bars of the window, and managed to descend without惊动ing themselves. Their escape was discovered soon after, but not in time for pursuit.

Their names are John Carey Smith, alias Jack Smith—Thomas Furneaux—Daniel McAlpin—Michael Winter—Stacy Scoggy, alias William Newell—Henry Thompson—Thomas McCumber, alias Johnson—Alexander Bover—Charles Smith, alias George Dublin, alias George Norbury—Thomas Davis, alias John Young, and David Kendrick.

They are all white men. Jack Smith is described as a Scotman, about 30 years old, five feet ten inches in height, pock-marked, with hazel eyes and a large person; a carpenter by trade. He was a notorious burglar, frequently convicted, and in prison sentenced for life.

In escaping, he dropped a bag containing saws, files, and other implements of burglary. A reward of 40 dollars has been offered for his apprehension, and 20 for each of his companions.

Kendrick is believed to have injured himself in descending from the window.—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE NEXT CABINET.—We learn from confidential authority, that the President elect contemplates calling to his councils the following distinguished citizens, viz.

Secretary of State—MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—SAMUEL D. INGRAM, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War—JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—JOHN BRANCH, of North Carolina.

Attorney General—JOHN M'PHERSON BROWN, of Georgia.

Post Master General—JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee.

In an article headed *gaming hells*, an ALBANY paper gives a shocking picture of the habits of a portion—a very small one, we must believe—of that community.

"Our city is infested with these places of vanity and vice. It is not along the lower orders or the poorer classes of society that visit them. We know of at least one house where men, of whom the public have a 'rich opinion,' nightly, and even daily, 'ululate their reputations' by indulging in ruinous excess in the alcoves of play. There are some old heads that have the *stool pigeons* on the continual look out for *gadzooks*, who are enticed into the sink, where the *flots* are *gunnisoned* by the *knitting* ones. Hot, 'St. Giles' Greek' and, to speak in plain English—there are men of property, fathers and even grandfathers, who disgrace themselves and their families, by the most shameful imposition on respectable and deluded young men, who are defrauded of their money, (and induced perhaps to act more dishonestly) by these *cormorants*. We consider it our duty to say thus much now, and if the practices are continued, shall deem it obligatory to say more, and say it more plainly hereafter."

The improvements made at Baltimore in the construction of rail-way cars, are exceedingly promising. A Mr. Knight has invented a carriage by which a load weighing 1200 lbs. was drawn backwards and forwards, on a level railway with perfect ease by a single thread of newing cotton. A second experiment was then made in the following manner: ten fifty-ounces were placed in the car, seven gentlemen being placed in it, whose united weight was estimated at 1000 lbs., which, together with that of the car, 200 lbs., made a total of 1700 lbs.; a half pound weight was then placed at the end of the thread, suspended over the pulley, when, to the surprise of all present, the car moved off, unaided by any other power, and passed to the end of the rail with the utmost facility.

ECCENTRIC BENEVOLENCE.—A young gentleman has taught school for three winters past, in different towns of Rhode Island without compensation, paying for his board, and often furnishing books for the scholars. His name and place of residence are unknown; he is called "Mr. A. B." and the "Master." He advertises in the autumn, and offers himself to a certain town, and directs where letters will reach him. He has named Brattleborough, Vt. at one time, and Amherst, N. H. at another. He has just offered his services again for the winter, and letters may be sent to New Ipswich, N. H. In one instance when he closed his school, he left \$10 to hire a young lady for a summer school.—*Brevard*.

The bill to effect an arrangement with Pennsylvania for the use of the waters of the Delaware, and for the punishment of crimes, condoning the various acts upon this subject, has passed both houses.

The bill to form a new county to be called

ATLANTIC, from parts of Burlington and Middlesex, is postponed to next session. That to effect the act establishing the township of Centreville in Salem county, and the bill to restore the navigation of Wardsbury creek has passed both houses.

On the 9th inst. Mahlon Dickenson, Esq. resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States for the remainder of his present term of service, and presented the credentials of his appointment to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Bateman, which were accepted and the usual oath administered.

On the 20th inst. we had the heaviest fall of snow experienced in this part of the country for the last ten years—it is much drifted by the high wind which followed.

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#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. DUDLEY presented the memorial of Van Cortland and others, surviving officers of the revolutionary army, praying that the act passed at the last session of Congress for their relief may be so amended as to entitle each officer to the monthly pay attached to his rank at the close of the war.

Mr. HAYNE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an amendment to the bill from the house referred to them, "providing for an exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas," striking out the whole of that bill, and providing for the employment of one of our public vessels in the examination of such Coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shores, and Reefs, in those Seas, as may be in and near the usual tracks of our commerce, and for the appointment of two scientific persons and two assistants to be employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in making the necessary observations, examinations and surveys connected with that subject.

Three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the hour devoted to the morning business was nearly consumed in the presentation of petitions and reports.

The special order of the day, being the report of the Committee on the Library, on the subject of re-printing the documents of the first thirteen Congress was then taken up, and Mr. WICKLIFFE had commenced some remarks in opposition to the report, when the expiration of the hour rendered it necessary for him to suspend his argument.

The various appropriation bills which had been ordered for a third reading, were then read the third reading.

The bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, Mr. Sproxton made some observations on the amendment he had offered concerning the ratio of representation, and a brief discussion took place concerning it, but the amendment was finally cut off by a successful motion for the previous question, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The house on motion of Mr. EVERETT, then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, in which an amendment was adopted, appropriating \$500 dollars for repairs of the President's House.

Some propositions by Mr. WICKLIFFE to strike out some of the clauses were rejected.

Mr. MERCER moved an amendment on the subject of an alteration in the House of Representatives, raising the floor, throwing a glass ceiling over the House, &c. to which Mr. BARTLEY moved an amendment, striking out the greater part of the bill, and substituting a proposition to remove the desk, &c.

Mr. HAMILTON then suggested a proposition to appropriate—cents for the purchase of two sand glasses to be used by the Speaker in regulating the speeches of members.

Before any decision was made upon the amendment, the House took a recess, according to order from 3 to 5 o'clock.

At the Evening Session, the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, took up the bill for the relief of surviving widows of certain officers and privates of the army of the revolution, the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers; and the bill to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States the revolutionary war.—A motion was then made to take up the bill concerning the government, &c. of the peninsula in the District of Columbia, but the motion was lost, and the Committee rose and reported the bills. The two first bills acted on in Committee were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, and then the House adjourned.

SELECTED FROM LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

Every thing relating to the author of *Waverley* is interesting. A gentleman who recently visited him, asked him which of his poems was his favourite. "The Lady of the Lake" is decidedly so," replied Sir Walter; "and it is the one about whose success I felt the most doubtful. It was prepared in three weeks!"

It is a singular instance of careful correctness, united with great powers of imagination, that Sir Walter, being fearful he had represented Fitz-James as having travelled farther in a certain space of time than he could have travelled, actually went over the whole distance himself!

The following account of an auction sale in Paris, is taken from a late German Paper.—

Mlle. Soniat sold at public auction part of the presents which she had received in Paris and London in the course of the two last years. They consisted of about 200 sheep, his property, which were feeding in a turnip field on the Banks of the Tyne, near to Corbridge, Northumberland, had been swept away by the overflowing of that river. The dream had such an effect upon him that he was induced to call upon a young man, his apprentice, and despatch him to the place in question at an early hour on Monday morning, with instructions to remove the sheep immediately on to a higher ground, on no account to be daunted from so doing. The young man, after a ride of about 22 miles reached the field, and proceeded to execute the orders given him, when the farmer on whose land the sheep had been placed remonstrated with him and ridiculed the idea of removing them, assuring him that they were perfectly safe. The apprentice, however, before he had succeeded in removing the whole of the sheep, the flood broke down an embankment and covered the field to a considerable depth, the rapid current carrying off five of the flock, which were borne along for some distance, but were finally secured in consequence of their feet being entangled in the hedges.—*Durham County Advertiser*.

In the Court of Session on the 9th December, the Judges decided, by a majority of eight to five, that the draw of a bill, though it have discounted it, may, during its currency, take out a legal warrant against the acceptor, in the same way as if it were an open debt. The connection, it was found, of the drawer of the bill was not so much broken off as to deprive him of an interest in the debt. He still remained liable for it, if not paid by the acceptor, and it would be contrary to the principles of eternal justice, to deprive him of the power of protecting himself when he was visibly about to be defrauded.

He might not, in many cases, be able to get the bill back into his own hand, for it might be away through so many hands, and at hundreds of miles distance, yet it would find its way back, if disengaged, when due. All that the creditor, sought was security, and he had certainly an interest sufficient to entitle him to that.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

Washington Irving's Tales of the Moors will be out in a few weeks. They are, it is said, a history, in effect, of the rise, glory, and downfall of the Moors in Spain, composed by Irving, during his recent stay at Seville.

A woman named Mary Davis, was to-day committed to the sessions charged with taking four glasses too much from the Rising Sun in Cheltenham.

EXTENSIVE SKIZZURE OF BANK MONEY.—On Friday last, a box addressed to Mrs. Morton, 2, George-Street, Manchester, was forwarded to this town, by one of the Birmingham Coaches. From some suspicious circumstances attending the box itself or the parties who delivered it at the coach-office, the superintendent of the Birmingham police thought it advisable to send Palmer, one of his officers, to take charge of it. As soon as the coach got to Manchester, and the box was safely deposited in the Royal Hotel coach-office, Palmer sent for Mr. Lavender, who, on his arrival, forced the box open, and found it to contain base coin, in half-crowns and shillings to the amount of £100. Mr. Lavender closed the box again, and dispatched the coach-office porter to deliver it as directed; but Palmer followed close behind. The porter went to No. 2, George-Street, and a woman coming to the door, he asked her if Mrs. Morton lived there, she answered in the affirmative, and the porter said he had a box for her, the carriage of which was £10. She paid him £5, and made a mark in his delivery book, and gave her name Fanny Morton, not being able to write. The porter then came away, and Mr. Lavender went into the house, where he found the woman concealing the box beneath a bed. The account she gave to Mr. L. was, that she

had undertaken to procure the box for her, whom she did not know, but when, several times at her house with a vendor took her into custody, being sworn to against her before the Sessions. It was on Saturday, when she was called to the trial at the sessions.—It opened, from time to time, to the apprehension of this woman,



